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of international conduct, they proceed upon a recognition of mutual comity; and every reason that justifies the adoption of such a policy in those cases is an argument in favor of raising the interchange of comity as respects the enforcement of foreign judgments to the same high plane. Inasmuch as such judgments can *ex proprio vigore* have no extra-territorial effect, but must depend upon the comity of the several nations for any obligation that may attach to them outside of the jurisdiction of the courts pronouncing them, it is in strict keeping with the nature of international relations that there should be attached to their enforcement a tacit agreement that the nation to whom this comity is extended shall reciprocate in kind. This makes the interchange of relations in the form of a compact, and preserves to each nation the dignity of its sovereignty. It is another step in the direction of systematic uniformity in the regulation of international relations, and is a partial fulfillment of the prediction of Judge Story in his *Conflict of Laws*, to the effect that the principle of reciprocity in the treatment of foreign judgments was a just one, that would probably work itself generally into international jurisprudence.

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## BOOK REVIEWS.

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THE PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF BAILMENTS. By JOHN D. LAWSON, LL.D. St. Louis: The T. H. Thomas Law Book Co. 1895.

In this volume Professor Lawson has endeavored to give a complete view of the modern law of bailments, as found in American authorities, and, as usual, he has carried out his purpose admirably. For, not content with treating of merely the ordinary cases of bailment, he has included within the scope of his work the comparatively rare cases in which the principles of this branch of the law have been applied to telegraph and telephone companies, and other such agencies. The rules in relation to the responsibility of carriers of goods and passengers are, of course, fully discussed.

Bailments, according to the author, fall into two great divisions: the first, that which includes all the cases of ordinary bailment between private individuals, known to the Civil Law, and the second, that which includes all public agencies, such as innkeepers, common carriers, and the like, whose liability is governed by different rules from those which apply to cases falling within the first division. This latter division, especially that relating to common carriers, forms by far the major portion of the book; and it is treated in a masterly style, which calls for high commendation. There is no other text-book in existence in which the rules as to the duties and liabilities of common carriers, are so clearly and tersely defined, and so fully and yet briefly discussed, as in the part of this work

which treats of that subject. In this regard alone it will prove invaluable to the profession.

The newer species of common carriers, which the progress of civilization is ever and again producing, have not escaped the author's notice. He treats carefully the cases of passenger elevators, postmasters, and the like, and devotes considerable space to the discussion of the nondescript relation between a sleeping-car company and its patrons.

One of the most noteworthy sections in the work is that which treats of what will be considered as "baggage" in regard to the liability of a common carrier of passengers (§ 272). It is impossible to condense it; but it suffices to say, that no one can realize what an all-embracing and elastic term that word is, until he has read this section and noted the endless variety of articles, useful, ornamental, and otherwise, that have been held included within its meaning. Nothing else shows more clearly the industry and careful thoroughness of the author.

There are some minor points, however, which have not received the notice one would have desired. For instance, though the author cites the case in which the owner of a bath-house was held liable as a bailee for valuables given up to the wrong persons on presentation of the check therefor, (*Tombler v. Koelling*, 60 Ark. 62,) he does not state in so many words the fact that the owner of a bath-house is a public bailee, like an innkeeper. And, although he states that a restaurant-keeper is not an innkeeper, he does not state that he will be liable nevertheless as a bailee for the loss of a customer's overcoat or wraps left in his charge, or taken charge of by his employes: *Ultzer v. Nicols*, [1894] 1 Q. B. 92; *Buttmann v. Dennett*, 30 N. Y. Suppl. 247. The amusing case, in which a barber was held liable for the loss of a customer's hat is unfortunately too recent to be noticed.

Aside from these matters, however, Mr. Lawson has, as was to have been expected of him, furnished the profession with a standard work on the subject, that will prove of more value than any other now in the field; and which fully upholds the high reputation its author has already won for himself.

*Ardemus Stewart.*

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OUTLINES OF LEGAL HISTORY. By ARCHER M. WHITE, of the Middle Temple. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Lim.; New York: Macmillan & Co. 1895.

In his preface, Mr. White informs us that this little volume is designed primarily to meet the wants of students who are preparing for the legal examinations in the Inns of Court. "It has been a general complaint to me by pupils," he observes, "that historical works deal with periods and therein of every legal topic that calls for notice in that period, with the result that to get a coherent account of any one topic, reference must be made to many